REGISTERED No. L—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,581.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line,
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL (SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R.N.	3400	600	11th—Southampton.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	530	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R.N.	3763	600	25th—Southampton. Sept.
PERA	G. Hyde R.N.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2262	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R.N.R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 18th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 7th August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2873	450	.....	.....	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2977	424	.....	29th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2790	678	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2292	546	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-book by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL to sail on 19th August,
,, CHILDWALL HALL ,, 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October,
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay,
or to
BINNY & Co.,
Madras.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Branksome Hall.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c. 7 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th August 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following goods:—

Printing and colored paper, ball thread, canvas, eau de cologne, hair powder, and 2 cases fancy stripes.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 9th August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6-4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office,

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office; and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, EUROPEAN FITTERS for the ERECTION of SPINNING MACHINERY. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 9th August 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. RENOWN, arrived from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claim for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

H. F. SOARES & Co.,
Agents s. r. Renown.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, and in the Matter of the COMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS LIMITED (in liquidation.)

IT IS ORDERED THAT a CALL of RUPEES FIFTY PER SHARE be, and the same is, hereby made on all the CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company. AND IT IS ORDERED THAT each such Contributory do, on or before the 1st day of September 1876, pay to the Liquidators of the said Company at their Office at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the amount due from him or her in respect of such Call.—Dated this 27th day of July 1876.

L. H. BAYLEY.

ARDESIR FRAMJEE,
Solicitor for the Liquidators.

CHAMPAGNES, Carte Blanche, per doz.

		Sec. Rs.	30
Clarets, Bechade's, St. Julien	Q'te.	,,	8
G. Pasllez & Co.'s, St. Julien	do.	,,	9
	Lormont	Pts. ,,	7
	Chateau Belair	do. ,,	8
	Haut Barsac	do. ,,	9
	Chablis	do. ,,	9
Cognacs, L. Bechade		Qts. ,,	18
Rouyer Guillet's		Pts. ,,	16
Beer, Bass' (from Cameron and Saunders)		Qts. ,,	5-12
Dutch (Valker)		do. ,,	4

N. B.—All these WINES are consigned direct to

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મદ્રાજ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કમ્પની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1876, at 2 P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders held this day:—

1st. That the Capital of the Company be further increased from Rs. 4,37,500 to Rs. 5,00,000 by the issue of 63 New Whole Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, to meet the cost of additional Mule Spindles, say about 4,000, and its accessories.

2nd. That the Directors be, and are hereby, authorized to dispose of the said 63 Shares in manner best suitable for the interest of the Company, and that the holders of such shares be entitled to all profits accruing on these shares and to vote in respect thereof in the same manner as the original Registered Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
હા. મુલજી જેઠાની કુા.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ombay, 8th August 1876.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સપીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES EIGHTY per each WHOLE SHARE and RUPEES TWENTY per each QUARTER SHARE, is DECLARED for the half year ending 3th June, 1876, PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on and after THURSDAY, the 10th August, 1876, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 9th to 16th August, 1876, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
હા. મુલજી જેઠાની કુા.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th August 1876.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મદ્રાજ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કમ્પની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of 63 NEW WHOLE SHARES of Rupees 1,000 each in the above Company.

Tenders to be made in lots of not less than 10 Shares each and to be submitted at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, before 12 o'clock Noon of THURSDAY, the 10th instant.

The PURCHASE MONEY is to be PAID WITHIN WEEK after the acceptance of Tender.

The Directors are not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,
હા. મુલજી જેઠાની કુમપની.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th August 1876.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE.

A preparation of Extraordinary efficacy in the cure of SORE EYES,

Acute or Chronic granulation of the lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and weakness of vision from any cause, are almost invariably cured by its use.

Per Packet ..... Rs. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	32 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY:
Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.
Agents—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

GOLD FOR INDIA.—In the Press and shortly will be published: GOLD FOR INDIA; or Remarks upon the Depreciation of the Rupee, its Causes, Effects and Remedy; by LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

WANTED, A LADY, proficient in English Literature, Music and Singing, to give instruction for TWO HOURS THREE TIMES A WEEK in a PARSEE FAMILY in the Fort. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Address "E." care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 12
Do. Double do. for Club use ,,	4 0

BATS.

All Cane ..... each	12 0
Treble do. ..... ,,	10 12
Double do. ..... ,,	10 0
Single do. ..... ,,	9 0
Double Whalebone ..... ,,	10 8
Single Do. ..... ,,	9 8
Match, best selected ..... Rs. 5-8 and ,,	7 0
Presentation with silver plate ..... ,,	16 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ... per pair	5 12
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ..... per pair	6 12

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	6 8
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	7 8
Do. Plain Ash	5 12
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with plaited poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. ..... each	16 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0 14

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets, in cases ..... Rs. 72-0 to	95 0
Lawn Tennis Bats, best Ash-handled gut strings ..... each	8 8

RACKET KIT.

By Jefferies and Mallins.

	Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	12 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 10
Do. Gut Strings ..... per set	4 0
Fives Balls ..... per dozen	3 8
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 0
Do. Presses ..... Rs. 6 8 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, in cases from Rs. 35 0 to	90 0
Badminton Bats, best Ash-handled gut strings ..... each	7 8
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 3-0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls ... per dozen Rs. 3 to	5 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... ,,	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... ,,	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin ..... per set of 4	10 0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 12
Do. do. No. 5	7 8
Do. do. No. 6	8 8

Extra India Rubber Balls always in stock.

No. 4, Rs. 2; No. 5, Rs. 2-8; No. 6	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins ..... per lb.	1 0
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1 2

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STATIONERY
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITIES,
BY DOBBS, KIDD & Co., DE LA RUE & Co., WHATMAN, &c.

BARONIAL NOTE PAPER.

A paper of very pleasant surface, by Dobbs, Kidd & Co.

LARGE 8vo. per 5 quire packet	Rs. 2-12	Envelopes, square, per 100		Rs.	2 8
POST 8vo.	ditto	ditto	ditto	,,	2 0
ALBERT or INVITATION NOTE	,, 2-8	ditto	ditto	,,	1 13
QUEEN or LADIES' NOTE	,, 2-0	ditto	ditto	,,	1 8
QUARTO, Letter size	,, 1-12	ditto	ditto	,,	2 8
OBLONG ENVELOPES	,, 4-8	ditto	ditto	,,	2 8

No. 50 to suit large 8vo. or Quarto ..... ,, 2 0

WITH MOURNING BORDER.

POST 8vo. any border,	Rs. 2-8	Rs.	2 8
ALBERT ditto	Rs. 2-4	,,	2 4

DE LA RUE'S IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE NOTE.

A paper of excellent quality and unglazed surface.

LARGE 8vo.	Rs. 2-12	Rs.	2 4
SMALL 8vo	Rs. 2-4	,,	2 0

OVERLAND NOTE PAPER.

DOBB'S KIDD'S BANK POST NOTE.

CREAM, BLUE, or VIOLET LINED NOTE, 5 quires and 100 Envelopes	Rs.	2 12

WITH MOURNING BORDER.

CREAM lined only, any border, 5 quire and 100 Envelopes	Rs.	4 12

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER,

WITH SQUARE ENVELOPE. ONE SHEET AND ENVELOPE UNDER HALF A TOLAH.

5 quires paper and 100 Envelopes		Rs.	2 8
Ditto	ditto with mourning border	,,	3 8

DOBB'S KIDD'S LARGE CREAM LAID POST.

A pleasant paper for ordinary use.

5 quires and 100 envelopes	Rs.	2 12

HAND-MADE NOTE PAPER.

WHATMAN'S SUPER BLUE LAID POST. SMALL 8vo.

Per 5 quire packet and 100 Envelopes Oblong	Rs.	4 8

DE LA RUE'S SUPERFINE ALBERT BLUE LAID NOTE,

Per box of 5 quires, and 100 Envelopes to match, square	Rs.	4 12

FOOLSCAP PAPER, OFFICIAL ENVELOPES, RULED FOOLSCAP, LEDGERS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, INKSTANDS, PENS AND PENHOLDERS, &c.

And Office requisites of every description.

THACKER, VINING AND CO.

SHIRTS.
Comfortable and Easy Fitting.
For wear at all times and on all occasions.

ASQUITH & Co. forward to any part of India, patterns of the following materials, with simple instructions for self measurement:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Longcloth, with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, Six for	22 8	25 8
Super Longcloth, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, Six for	28 0	31 0
Best Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, Six for	31 0	34 8
AN EXTRA CHARGE OF Rs. 3 PER ½ DOZ. WHEN MADE WITH COLLARS ATTACHED.		
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture, Six for	36 0	42 0
Plain or Striped Spun Silk, Each	11 8	13 0
Best Wove Flannel, Warranted Shrunk, Six for	49 0	56 0
Best Silk and Wool—Warranted Shrunk, Six for	52 0	58 0
Striped Cambric Shirts—Collars attached—very Strong and Durable, Six for	22 8	25 8
French Printed Cambric, warranted Fast Colours, Six for	28 0	31 8

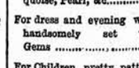
THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,

With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

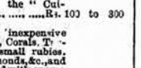
	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pall Pall, Strand, Haymarket (Stand-up).	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford (Stand-up, Turned Corner)	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End (Turned Down)	6 0	7 0
The West-End ..... The Dux ... (Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts)	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 8

Dressing Gowns and Jackets made to Order.

Two Hundred Dozens perfect fitting Shirts always on hand, for immediate use.



THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

EARRINGS.

All Gold for daily wear, the fashionable shape ..... Rs.	14 to 80
Set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c. ..... Rs.	20 to 80
For dress and evening wear, handsomely set with Gems ..... Rs.	40 to 120
For Children, pretty patterns all gold or with stones .. Rs.	10 to 25
Ear Buttons, of all gold and secured in the ear by a screw and nut are now very fashionable from, ... Rs.	10 per pair

BROOCHES.

All Gold for morning wear Rs.	20 to 70
For dress, enamelled and set with gems, more or less valuable ..... Rs.	35 to 100
Of fancy designs for Badminton, Croquet, Archery, and Rifle Prizes ..... Rs.	50 to 100
For mourning black enamelled with appropriate emblems and monograms, and recess for portrait or hair ..... Rs.	25 to 75
Scotch Pebble, Agate and Malachite Silver mounted, Rs	10 to 35
Florence and Roman Mosaic ..... Rs.	30 to 70

BRACELETS.

All Gold Band Bracelets ... Rs.	50 to 100
All Gold Bracelets with ornamental Fronts ..... Rs.	50 to 300
All Gold Bracelets flexible jointed like the "Cuirass," ..... Rs.	100 to 300
Gem Bracelets inexpensive set with Pearls, Corals, Turquoises and small rubies, Emeralds, diamonds, &c., and others decorated with enamel in colors ..... Rs.	65 to 300
"Souvenier" Bracelets; the design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a book locket, in all Gold 250; in Gems ..... Rs.	400 ..

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE.

In quarts Rs. 42 per dozen in Bond, add Imperial and Municipal duties Rs. 5-8; equal to Rs. 47-8 per dozen.

In pints Rs. 22 per dozen in Bond, add Imperial and Municipal duties Rs. 2-12; equal to Rs. 24-12 per dozen or Rs. 49-8 for two dozen pints. Subject to 7½ per cent. for Cash off Bond prices.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

Cash.	Credit.
Price Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-4	per doz. Qts.
,, 4 or ,, 4-4	per doz. Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 24th June 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

Chateau de Grandes	Rs. 14	per doz.
Chateau St. Julien	,, 16	,,
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.

Hockheimer	Rs. 24	per doz.
Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs. 22	per doz.
Frome and Rogee (superior quality)	,, 30	,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH, WILLIAM BARRINGTON TRISTRAM, EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, ROBERT LESLIE CRAWFORD and ROBERT BAUMBACH, transacting business under the Style and Firm of REMINGTON and COMPANY is THIS DAY DISSOLVED, and a new Partnership has been formed by JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH, WILLIAM BARRINGTON TRISTRAM, EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, and ROBERT BAUMBACH, who will take over the Liabilities of the late Firm and carry on the business as before under the same Style of REMINGTON and COMPANY.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCHE & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty lies in the ROTATING HOOK which makes them simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, and efficient in every way; stability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily put to rights. Best adapted for Families and Millinery Establishments.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazar Street

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND,

PER S.S. SUMATRA,

A CHOICE PARCEL OF

MANILLA

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS

No. 2,

"CAVITE" BRAND,

Extra fine quality and size. The finest production of the MANILLAS, and CHOICEST IMPORTATION of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S

SPECIAL AGENT AT

MANILLA,

Rs. 65 per 1,000.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 1 CIGARS,

Rs. 90 per 1,000.

Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

SAMPLES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay

NOTICES.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.

A CONCERT will be given at the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 10th August at 9 P.M. Admission by Ticket, price Rs. 2, obtainable from Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONDUCTOR—J. LOCKE GRAY, Esq.

PROGRAMME.

1st PART.

Glee	Sleep while the soft evening breezes	Bishop.
Solo Soprano	The Rose Song	Balfe.
Pianoforte	Fantasia on Airs—Robert le diable	Oesten.
Duet	Soprano and Baritone—Lachen and Pistachen	Offenbach.
Solo Tenor	Love's request	Reichardt.
Glee	Ye spotted Snakes	Stevens.

2nd PART.

Glee	Hunting Song	Smart.
Trio	Flutes and Pianoforte	Attwood.
Glee	Hark the Curfew's solemn sound	Attwood.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 8TH AUGUST 1876.

YESTERDAY having been a Bank holiday in Liverpool we have had no commercial telegrams from home of any kind, and as usual business here has been very quiet in consequence.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firmer feeling at a partial advance of ¼d., at which business was done in Bank paper both for ready and forward delivery. Almost no private bills were offered, however, and rates from Calcutta coming very weak at our yesterday's quotations, a decided reaction set in during the afternoon, the market closing dull at a reduction equivalent to the previous advance. The further movements of the market will, of course, be mainly guided by the quotation for Silver, and to-morrow's telegrams on this point are anxiously looked for. At the moment though, there is every appearance of another decline having commenced, and it only wants a start to bring about a repetition of what we witnessed so often this season, Exchange depressing Silver and Silver in turn depressing Exchange.

The last rapid rise was entirely due to the unexpected rate obtained for Council Drafts last Wednesday, but the effect of that is rapidly wearing off. From the reports current to-day it seems all but certain that the whole sum of £700,000 was taken by one Exchange Bank by mistake, and as this conviction grows the belief in a fall naturally follows. If 1s. 7¾d. per rupee was not justified by the position of the market, rates may be trusted to right themselves at no distant date, and with a large supply of money here, exports on a comparatively insignificant scale, large imports of Silver on the way and Council Drafts always in the background, we certainly do not see the reason for rates remaining at their present figure unless the Silver Question assumes a different aspect. The only danger is the tendency to rush to extremes, and while we do not think 1s. 8d. per rupee justified by circumstances, we consider 1s. 6d. would be erring in the opposite direction so far as our present information goes. To-day's closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 8 1/16d.	,,

For demand bills on Calcutta we reduce our quotation to 3/16 premium, but for 60 days' sight there are still buyers but no sellers at ⅜ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is in strong demand at yesterday's quotations.

The SHARE MARKET is steady but firm with few fluctuations in prices. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at 41½ per cent. premium. Mazagon Land Shares are firm at an advance of Rs. 20. Press Shares are unchanged throughout. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is somewhat irregular but steady on the whole. "Alliance" have declined Rs. 25, "Manockjee Petit" Rs. 5 and "Prince of Wales" Rs. 15, while "Colabas" are Rs. 10, "Hindustans" Rs. 5 and "Nursey" Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON is quiet but firm. There are few European buyers in the Market owing partially to the uncertainty about Exchange but mainly to the absence of telegrams from home, meantime sellers are thoroughly imbued with the idea that a further rise will take place at home and are consequently indifferent to pressing business.

FREIGHTS are extremely quiet with next to nothing doing. By steamer for Liverpool the nominal quotation is £2-2-6 to £2-3-9 and by sailing ship £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are firm, but there is still only a small extent of business passing, nor does there seem much hope of an improvement in this respect till the season regularly sets in.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8p.ct	Agra Bank	106
140,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	675 xd.
40,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	721½
5,380	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ld. London, China	330
40,000	$ 125	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	175
37,292	250	all	12½ 5 do.	National Bank of India	110
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	512

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1,200
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,760	1,000	1,000	30 p.a.	Mazagon Land	435
6,000	1 400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,5,10	1400	360 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,910
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
600	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Bombay Saw Mills Co.	700
800	500	all	26 p.c.	Bombay Building & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	250
1,150	300	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ltd.	70
1,200	100	all	6 p.ct	Meerbay Insurance Co.	91
1,200	500	all	8 p.ct	Treacher & Co.	405
5,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	35

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE JOHN ALLAN, 733 tons, Captain G. Horne, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. CHINA, 1,036 tons, Captain J. Orman, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Melbourne 11th, Glenly 13th, King George Sound 18th July and Point de Galle 2nd August, with the following passengers :—From Melbourne.—Mr. A. Powis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark, and one deck passenger. She brought the following cargo.—41 packages tallow, 14 packages wine, 1 case cigars, 8 packages preserve meat, 494 packages copper, 9 packages copper bolts, 334 packages tea, 2 packages gold, 131 packages silk, 39 packages silk piece goods, 20 packages umbrellas, 3 packages brass buttons, 15 packages brass leaf, 7 packages false pearls, 3 packages Chinaware, 2 packages glass beads, 1 package crockery, 2 packages specie, 4 packages mace, 2 packages benjamin, 2 packages E. teeth, and 1 package boots. She spoke to the following ships.—Barque Fair Leader in Lat 6-50 N. Long 78 E. off Plymouth, on the 3rd August, steering S. E. and ship Chrysolite of Liverpool (all well) Lat 8-2 N., Long 76 E. on the 4th August, steering S. E.

THE s.s. RENOWN, 735 tons, Captain W. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, (July 3rd), calling at Port Said, Malta, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,208 packages brandy, 12 packages telegraph materials, 5 cases slate pencils, 9 packages bitumen, 3 packages saws, 29 packages paper, 73 packages soaps, 65 packages candles, 3 packages wax, 24 packages phials, 2 packages earthware and glassware, 22 packages soap and combs, 1 package corks, 3 packages paper hangings, 11 packages toys, 3 packages ink, 1 cask blacking, 205 packages wine, 35 packages clocks, 3 packages brushes, 49 packages champagne, 424 packages beer, 100 packages tobacco, 115 packages twist candles, 16 packages whiskey, 46 packages clay, 369 packages blocks, 12 packages varnish, 30 packages stout, 249 packages glass bottles, 50 packages apol. water, 44 packages clocks, and many other packages merchandize, provision, cotton, hardware and machinery, and many other packages for transhipment and different ports. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. H. Soares and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
7	China (s)	Orman	Melbourne, July 11.
8	Renown (s)	Smith	London, July 3.

* The barque John Allan, Horne, to Tuticorin, obtained her port clearance, yesterday.

The barque Florence Treat, to Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive—23 cases wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 2 casks hardware, Ismaljee M Rahimbhoy.

Tiverton s—45 packages earthenware and 9 ; ackages glassware, Soomar Bhima ; 8 cases lanterns, Allarakhia Merally ; 168 cases window glass, Mamedaly Tyebally ; 103 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam ; 70 cases window glass, Abdoo ally Hamaally.

Trentham Hall s—5 hogsheads port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Streathleven s—25 bundles buckets, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosen.

Surat s—62 cases iron fountains, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nemises s—50 cases brandy, 12 cases claret, and 20 cases corks, Nowrojee Jadiaee and Sons ; 30 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

Batavia s—10 boxes claret, Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons.

Sumatra s—20 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Amnot Lyle—620 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ramdass Mancekjall ; 250 bales cotton, Nurseo Kessowjee and Co ; 150 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondrjee ; 120 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khutoow.

Macedonia s—40 bundles sandal wood, P Mirally ; 65 bales rope ends, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 37 bales hemp, Nowrojee Veerjee ; 111 bales hemp and 4 bales jute rope, Lalljee Narronjee ; 250 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass ; 140 cwts coir yarn, Mowjee Khiwaj ; 3 cases ah wine, Hirjee Atowia ; 2,100 cwts rape seed, Kilick, Nixon and Co ; 60 cases wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 420 bales cotton, Goculdass Mah dowjee and Co ; 68 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj ; 120 bales cotton, Mahadinbhoy Dewjeebhoy ; 36 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 420 cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Strathleven s—33 bales rags, Ghella Jadiaee ; 81 bales wool, B I S N Co ; 21 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co ; 57 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraj and Co ; 200 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khutoow.

FOR LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—30 bags Colombo rots and 5 cases oil anum, To bordass Mooallaee.

Nepaul s—1 case shawls and 15 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 35 cases skins, F and O Co ; 17 bales hides and skins, Hajee Momed Hajee Esmail ; 2 cases T shells, Dhurmsy Veljee ; 3 cases cardamoms, 7 packages dry ginger, and 2 cases peacock feather, Nugindass Fuckerchund ; 8 bales hides, Currumbhoy Jewanjee ; 12 bales hides and skin ; Hajee Ayab Hajee Husen ; 103 bags coffee, Vizt ookandass Amrutlall ; 20 packages vermillion, F D Mooman.

FOR CONTINENT.

Slieve Bloom—1,409 packages linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala—465 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat s—100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 2,000 bags wheat and 4,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,995 bags linseed and 1,500 bags poppyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—350 bales cotton, P & O Co.

FOR MALTA.

Nepaul s—820 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·713
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·814
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·0
Minimum do. do	78·6
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	540
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during month	0·50 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	37·17 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Maule, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Deesa.

Pogson, Colonel, Bombay 17th Regt, N I, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 8.

Forbes, Lieut, Bengal Rifle Brigade, to appear before a Medl Board, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 20.

McCloghey, Surg, Bombay Medl Dept, on duty, to Kurrachee.

AUGUST 8.

Maule, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to Poona.

Pogson, Col, Bombay 17th Regt, N I, to rejoin, to Surat.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* August 5.)

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J T Bedborough, Actg 3rd grade Clerk, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave from 28th June to 20th July 1876, inclusive, under Sec 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr C C Ross, Actg 2nd grade Clerk, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Sec 12 of Surrelement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 21st July 1876.

Mr C E Allen, Cable Clerk, 1st grade, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, subsidiary leave from 23rd March to 2nd April 1876, inclusive, under Secs 10 and 11 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Col C R Blair, Comdt of the Mhairwarra Battalion, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, from the 3rd Aug next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, OUDH.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Capt M Tweedie, Dist Supt, Police, Sitapore, from the 1st Aug 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr J Cullagh, Assistant Inspr, Police, Sitapore, to officiate as Dist Supt, Police, Sitapore, during Capt Tweedie's absence.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Sergt R Madams, Overseer, is granted seven months' sick leave in India, from 1st March 1876.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Mr J H Reid, Asst Engr, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Saugor Division, Military Works, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Penny, Ex Engr.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Mr W Eckstein, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Ellichpad Division, Military Works, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr E Le Lievre, Ex Engr, or until further orders.

Sergt J Thomas, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

Barrack Sergt W Southcombe, attached to the Saugor Division, Mily Works, is transferred to the Pachmarhi Division, Mily Works, vice Barrack Sergt G Blake, about to take his discharge.

Mr G Horsley, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Meerut Division, Mily Works, returned on the morning of the 14th July 1876, from the six weeks's privilege leave granted to him in Suptdg Engr's Notification No 92, dated 22nd May 1876.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 314, dated 14th July 1876, Mr B Harrington, Over-eer, 1st grade, Mor r Division, Mily Works, ceased to belong to the P W Dept from 17th July 1876, the date on which he was relieved from his duties.

Offg appointment of Mr R J Bailey, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Agra Division, Mily Works, as per Notification No 26, is hereby cancelled.

4th Circle—Lt M Langharne, R E, Asst Engr, temporarily transferred from the Kasauli Division, Mily Works, to the Ferozepore Division, Mily Works, in this Office Notification No 15 of 12th ult, has joined the latter division on the afternoon of the 25th idem 1876.

With reference to this Office Notification No 1 of the 11th Jan 1876, Mr C D Davies, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Jullundur Division, Mily Works, to the Firozepore Division, Mily Works.

Mr Davies returned to Mooltan on the morning of the 10th current.

7th Circle—Sergt M Murphy, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Chakrata Road to the Dinghaie Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 7th inst.

8th Circle—Gunner Moore, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 2nd Peshawar to the 2nd Rawal Pindi Division, Mily Works. He reported his departure from the former on the 24th inst, and his arrival in the latter on the forenoon of 26th idem. This transfer was not made for the benefit of the public service.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr G T Hall, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, from 13th Sept 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr J Jamieson, Accountant, 4th grade, attached to the Audit Office, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, is granted six weeks' privilege leave from the 22nd July 1876, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr C H Berry, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr W B Carter, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, has been granted by H M's Secy of State two months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No 117 of the 2nd July 1875.

Mr F C Gilbody, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Sindia State Railway.

Mr J Ellis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, reported his return on the 21st June 1876 from the leave granted in Director's Notification No 187 of 23rd Nov 1875, and is granted 15 days' subsidiary leave.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to this Office Notification No 4, dated 4th Feb 1876, Lt C C C Barlow, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his return to duty at Agra on the forenoon of this date, from six months' leave on private affairs.

With reference to Notification No 18 of 31st ultimo, Lt C C C, Barlow, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is posted to Agra Division, and placed in charge of No 3 Sub-Division.

Mr D A Dunn, temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from Agra to Chumbul Division.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

The following transfers have been made by Suptdg Engr, Lower Sind District :—

Mr W Wiseman, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Schwan to the Mehar Division.

Mr D Morris, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Kotri to the Schwan Division.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr P T Large, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Ravi Division, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of 24th July 1876.

The under-mentioned Officers are temporarily transferred from the Indus Division to the Bakrala Division :—

Mr F J E Spring, Asst Engr, 1st grade.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Messrs E Johnstone and C H Croadace, Ex Engrs, 4th grade respectively received and made over charge of the Ajmere Division, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 20th inst.

Mr J O'Callaghan, Traffic Supt, Rajputana State Railway, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 15th July 1876.

Mr C H Croadace, Ex Engr, 4th grade, received, and Mr C Thomson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, made over charge of the Delhi Division, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of 25th July 1876.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

The subsidiary leave for the first 17 days of May 1875, granted to Mr W Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, has been commuted to privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 29th July 1876.*)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following app intments :—

44th Native Infantry—Lt T S Boileau, 54th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, Dated 22nd July 1876.

Lt-Col G W Holdsworth, Bengal Infy, is transferred for general duty, at his own request, from Sialkot to Benares, and will join in the latter station on the expiration of his leave.

Maj A S Hunter, R A, is transferred from Sialkot to Umballa as Chief Garrison Instructor, vice Maj A S Cameron, v c, 2-25th Foot, promoted to resign h s appointment.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Baxa Garrison Order, dated the 26th June 1876, appointing Lt F G Vivian, 15th N I, to be Station Staff Officer, during the absence on the court martial duty of Lt C A R Sage.

65th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 14th July 1876, appointing Capt C A Fillingham, on promotion, to the rank of Capt, to continue to perform the duties of Instructor of Musketry, there being no other qualified officer available.

21st Native Infantry—Regtal Order dated the 15th July 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on general leave of Lt-Col J M Stewart, Offg 2nd in Command.

Capt F W Collis, Offg Wing Officer to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt J G T Carruthers, Adt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt H H Swetenham, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Maj G Ford, (No 3 Baty 21st Brigade,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs

Maj D B Pemberton, (F Baty, 5th Brigade,) from the 15th Apr l to the 15th Oct, to visit Cashmere and the hills in its vicinity, on private affairs.

72nd Foot—Lt-Col M Wiseman-Clarke, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt-Col H Z Darrah, (doing duty a Cawnpore,) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it preparatory to furlo gh to Europe on private affairs.

Lt F R Ditmas, (2nd Squad Subn 15th Bgn Cav,) to Simla, from the 1st to the 31st Aug, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Hingoli on the 7th day of June 1876, Jemadar Mahomed Ali Khan, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, was arraigned on the following charges :—

CHARGES.

1st Charge—Conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Hingoli, on or about the 13th April 1876, quitted the lines of the 4th Regt of Cav, Hyderabad Contingent, without leave, when on the sick list.

2nd Charge.—Conduct, unbecoming his position and character as a native officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and in contravention of para. 501 Beni Army Regulations, in having, at Hingoli, on or about the 13th April 1876, gambled with dice for money in a house of ill fame in the bazar, with certain sepoys belonging to the 4th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, and other persons ; the above being in breach of the Articles of War.

FINDING.

The Court find that the prisoner, Jemadar Mahomed Ali Khan, 4th Regt of Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, is guilty of all the charges.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentence the prisoner, Jemadar Maho ed Ali Khan, 4th Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, to be dismissed from the service.

THOMAS EARL, Subadar, President.

Hingoli, 10th June 1876.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

FRED P HAINES, General, C-in-C in India.

SIMLA, 21st July 1876.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India

P. S. LUMSDEN, Major General, Adjutant General in India.

NOTICE TO A CORRESPONDENT.

ANXIOUS SHAREHOLDER.—Your statements are of no value unless you send us your name and address. The internal management of a mill should engage the attention of the shareholders ; but if you are "a quiet man" as you say, which may mean a lazy one, what good thing do you expect to gain by writing anonymous letters to the papers ?

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SKINNER—August 7th, at Dingare, Bengal, Robina Agnes, wife of Captain G. J. Skinner, Bengal Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLINGWOOD—August 4th, at Morar, the wife of Major Collingwood, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

FIELD—July 31st, at Chupra, Saran, the wife of George Field, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

HADOW—July 31st at Aligarh, of heart-disease, Gilbert Bethune, Hadow Surgeon-Major, Bengal Army.

MEYER—August 5th, at his mother's residence, Albert Road, Allahabad, of consumption, George, son of the late W. F. W. Meyers, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Furneah, and formerly Lieutenant, 38th Regiment M. N. I., aged 20 years and 8 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1876.

WE hear that at a meeting of merchants and others interested in the Cotton trade, held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, it was resolved that an association should be formed entitled, "The Bombay Cotton Trade Association." A series of rules were adopted with the view of placing the trade on a more satisfactory footing, and an influential Committee appointed. The want of such a Society has long been urgently felt, and the merchants are to be congratulated on deciding to follow the example of other ports in protecting their own interests. No one who has perused the reports of the numerous cotton suits in the High Court sometime back, can have failed to notice the extraordinary diversity of opinion which has been shown with regard to the *lex loci* in such matters, and it is satisfactory to know that such disputes are now likely to be done away with, especially in a time like the present when it is more than ever necessary that the export trade of the country should be as untrammelled as possible.

IT has been lately suggested in our columns that some efforts should be made to set on foot an Oriental Sporting Magazine, to be edited and published in the Bombay Presidency. We are afraid the difficulties in the way of carrying out this suggestion have not been sufficiently considered by our correspondent ; but though we think the scheme would be a somewhat impracticable one to carry out, we can fully realise the circumstances which gave birth to the idea. The existing periodical issued from the Calcutta City Press on the 15th of each month is one of the tamest productions in sporting literature which it has ever been our fortune to come across, and it must be a matter of surprise to many, besides ourselves, how it is that the proverbial good nature of the sporting public has not long since rebelled against the dish served up monthly in consideration of the payment of Rs. 24 annually. Whether we look at the Calcutta monthly as a choice collection of interesting sporting reminiscences, or as a turf guide for the convenience of those who are unable to travel from race meeting to race meeting, it must be pronounced a long way below par with the exception of the articles of one or two writers whose contributions are generally worth reading. The contents of this monthly digest of sporting literature consist of a series of papers composed of such trash that it would require the patience of a Job to peruse them in anything but a most superficial way. Even those contributions which contain the material necessary to make them interesting to the public are often quite spoiled by the manner in which they are treated. Correspondents who have had a great deal of shooting, and whose experiences if recorded in a proper way would be of infinite value to the rising generation, seem only to think of themselves and vie with each other in spinning out their productions in a way which, however flattering it may be to their own vanity, cannot fail to be a bore to the public in general. Instead of recording the principal and most interesting incidents of their experiences in a style likely to prove interesting to the reader, and drawing attention to particular points which would be instructive as well as interesting to others of less experience than themselves, they seem in too many cases to take a delight in spinning out their story to such a prodigious length that it may embrace every trifling personal incident which can be of no possible interest to any one but the parties concerned. We have no time to enter at length into a criticism of the many papers which have appeared in the pages of the *Oriental* since it first made its appearance ; but we will give one specimen, *en passant*, to illustrate our meaning, and to show that we do not speak without a cause. Here is an extract from a contribution which has already reached its 21st chapter, and which if the editor has not mercy upon the public, promises to prolong its existence till the day of judgment. After twenty long weary chapters, the writer thinks fit to commence the 21st in the following strain :—

"It was very hot in camp to-day, and my tent, though a good one to look at, with a double fly and double kanat, could not keep out the fierce heat of that tremendous luminary, an Indian March sun ! The shelter afforded by the tent was very indifferent indeed, and the heat inside was truly scorching, &c. &c.

A tiger is then announced, and the writer goes on—

"All right, I answered, order the elephants sharp. It's no dreadfully hot in the tent, that it will be quite a relief to be outside in the open air, hot as it is even outside."

"Which elephant is the howdah to be put on, asked the chupprassy. Shall I order it to be put on Sher Bahadur ?"

"No, no, I answered, have it placed on Sher Afgan."

"But Sher Afgan had the howdah on him yesterday, remonstrated the chupprassy."

"Never mind that, I said ; but do as you are bid."

Now, who can read such stuff as this at the beginning of a 21st chapter without remonstrating against the cruelty of the editor, and is it or is it not penny-a lining of the most atrocious and unpardonable character. Why does not the editor put his pen through twaddle of this description when correcting his proofs ? The only solution we can offer is that, like ourselves, he seldom takes the trouble to read it. This, however, cannot be accepted as an excuse by the public in his case, and unless some means are taken to check such exuberance of growth, these excrescences are likely to increase to an intolerable size, which indeed is the case already. But it is not with the first half of the magazine alone that we have fault to find ; the racing calendar at the conclusion is just as much, indeed a great deal more open to censure, for there is really no excuse for the egregious blunders that have so often occurred since the existing series was started in 1868, and which rendered it as a book of reference utterly worthless. A racing calendar, unless it is very accurate, is useless, and it should not only be accurate so far as it goes, but it should be complete in all details. It is no use for the editor or proprietor or both to reply that good natured correspondents who will take the trouble to sit down and write them an interesting and accurate account of the different race meeting will not answer to their expectations. It is their business, considering the heavy charge made for the magazine, and which many people incur simply because they think it useful as a turf guide, to make arrangements to have special reports of all the principle race meetings. The daily papers, when they want contributions, pay for them ; and they generally succeed in getting what they want—that is to say, matter which the editor is unable to supply himself ; and if those who have charge of the *Oriental* cannot get accurate information in any other way, they should seek for paid contributors. A magazine which pretends to take the lead in sporting matters ought to be ashamed of cribbing its accounts of races from local papers, many of which are written by correspondents who have no pretensions whatever to a knowledge of the subject on which they are reporting and trust to hints picked up hurriedly the best way they can whilst the races are going on. It is nothing less than a scandal that subscribers who look to their monthly magazine as a safe guide for all matters connected with race meetings should be palmed off with that catalogue of blunders which has for the last eight or nine years arrogated to itself the name of the Racing Calendar. It is not every one who is capable of giving an accurate account of a race meeting, which may be trusted implicitly by those who are not present themselves ; it requires some knowledge of horse flesh, a considerable experience of racing, and some powers of observation, and these cannot be got without looking for them. At present any tinker, even a half-caste clerk, thinks himself qualified to do "special" for a local paper ; and, if no better account is forthcoming, his production is considered good enough to be copied into the *Oriental*, whilst in some cases popular race meetings, such as the Annual Hunt Races at Poona, are left entirely unnoticed. We now bring our criticism to a close ; our remarks have been made in perfect good faith, and we have every wish for the long continued success of the only sporting journal in India ; but we think that the time for prolonged patience has long since passed by, and that a quiet remonstrance is under the circumstances justifiable. Had the *Oriental* been subject to competition from other magazines we should have left it to find its own level without making any remarks. In the case of the dailies and other papers, when the public get tired of one journal they can turn elsewhere for a better, but this is not so with the *Oriental*, which at present enjoys a monopoly with the sporting public. We should be sorry to see that monopoly disturbed ; at the same time we think that the absence of competition renders it more than ever incumbent on those in charge to make it as interesting and as trustworthy as possible. This can be done with a very little extra trouble, and this extra trouble we think the public, who pay highly for their sporting tastes, have a right to expect.

A RUN TO CALLIAN.

NOWADAYS, when to go round the world in eighty days, gives a man no more credit as a traveller, than a trip from London to Brighton did some fifteen years ago, and we in India are fast following in the footsteps of the people at home and planning, constructing and running railways in every direction—execrating dawks, tongas and hackeries, and voting post cars, stages, and even riding, as bores, the old guide books of a decade or two ago, have fallen into disuse, and the *Indian Travellers' Railway Guide* is almost all one needs to skim India after the fashion of some of our late visitors, and go home, an imaginary epitome of Indian affairs, from the perennial "condition of the ryots," the annual "prospects of a famine," down or up, to the solution of the "rupee difficulty," or the "reorganization of the army," in addition to being a peregrinating encyclopædia of the moral, social and intellectual condition of the people, and the country, with its antiquities, arts, manufactures and what not. But to the man who would see India as it really is, the old guide books will prove a friendly auxiliary ; directing him to paths now unvisited by sight-seers, but once prominent places in the Indian geography of the tourist ; places where the traveller was, in the old days of slow travelling and short halts, compelled to visit, and in which he found an interest from their old associations, or the antiquities, or local features which, in the present day when to travel furthest and see least would appear to be the tourist's maxim, are deemed too trivial to be entered on the Diaries he keeps. To such a place I was drawn—partly by business, partly by pleasure, some few days ago, and a few notes on what I saw *en route* may not, I hope, prove altogether uninteresting.

My destination was Callian, and having travelled by rail to and fro a score of times, I bethought me of varying the trip by making the first stage of the journey by road, notwithstanding that cocoanut day still stood a long way off in the calendar. I accordingly made my arrangements, and being an old traveller was quickly booted—if not spurred, and ready to start the road. Along the Byculla Road, and on to Parell there is not much to write about, but as soon as we and hear, the day was fine, not too hot, and rather cloudy ; as we passed the long avenue which leads to Government House, a ray of sunshine broke over the trees surrounding the charitable dispensary which serves to perpetuate the name of a Parsee. Very homelike was the glad chirrupping of the sedate looking little sparrows who were gathered here and there among the branches, as they felt the warm breath of the sunshine—and one little *chirri*, as the native boys call them, fairly danced on a branch where he had perched just above my head. Poor little things, wherever we go we find you, gay little remembrancers of days for ever gone. I may pass over the following part of the road until we reach Dadur—the halfway house for the pilgrimizing Moslems and pleasure-bent Hindoos, who annually visit the great fair, or *ourus* at Mahim. How different now to what it is during the fair days. Then every shop is opened and surrounded by a busy talkative throng ; buggies, carriages and vehicles of every kind from the *rookta* and the *kuttera* upwards fill the road on every side, while the travellers squat, sit and stand in every available nook and corner, smoking *hookahs*, *beeries* and cheroots ; chewing *pan* ; eating fruits and cakes, or drinking tea or coffee, or the more cooling beverages of the aerated water type, or perchance contenting themselves with a glass of "God's gift," the pure water itself. Now almost all the shops are closed, and where they are open the shopkeepers sit with their chins and knees in close proximity, and their arms clasped together just above their feet half asleep. It is Donnybrook without the fair.

A little beyond Dadur the road divides, leading on the left hand to Mahim, and on the right to Sion and Coorla. A drinking fountain of modest form stands under the trees at the junction. Turning down the road to the right we pass along for the first mile or so an uninteresting road, and then emerge into the open country which lies between Matoonga and Sion. Here the sea breeze sweeps across the intervening land cool and refreshing. The city dust was fairly shaken from my hosts, and I rejoiced as one can only rejoice under such circumstances. What is it in the atmospheres of the open country that always gives one an instantaneous sense of freedom as soon as ever they quit the close and fœtid city streets ? Physically, a man is only half himself while crowded in the streets or suburbs of a town.

From Dadur to Matoonga is a short drive and most uninteresting, but beyond the latter place many things worthy of note appear ; here, for instance, opposite a roadside hut are a few small stones gathered together, and besprinkled with *gulal* and flowers, and had we been a little earlier we would probably have caught the inhabitants of the hut engaged in *poojah* before this primitive deity. As it is, we learn that either a prospective addition to the population of the hut, has called forth the pious efforts of its tenants, or, that the increase having taken place has been empurilled by sickness for the removal of which *poojah* has been performed. A short distance further on is a *Marottee ka dewal*—a little brick-built cell some three feet high, by as many broad and deep, the front of which is open and contains a rude stone slab set on end, and inclining backwards at an acute angle with the perpendicular, and plentifully besprinkled with *gulal*. A niche on one side in the interior of this miniature "temple," contains a little earthen *batti*, which is almost invariably kept burning through the night. Here the wayfaring Hindoo steps from his shoes and placing the palms of his hands together, makes a respectful *salaam* as he mutters a few words, and then proceeds. But there are far more pretentious *dewals* or temples to be seen along the road

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

POONA, 8TH AUGUST.

The Poona Central Presidency Rifle Meeting is fixed for the 16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd September. Eighteen matches are open for all comers; eleven for the Military and Volunteers.

MADRAS NEWS.

MADRAS, 8TH AUGUST.

Mr. Elwin, Agent to the Madras Railway, proceeds to England immediately on six months' leave. Mr. Herbert Church, Traffic Manager, officiates for him.

The case in which a native butler is charged with attempting to commit adultery with his mistress, was concluded at the Sessions to-day. The butler was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HEAVY RAINS AND FLOODS.

MANGALORE, 7TH AUGUST.

Heavy floods have occurred here. Many miles of property have been washed away and hundreds rendered houseless. There is great destitution among the poor people.

MANANTODDY, 6TH AUGUST.

Very heavy monsoon with plenty of rain. Considerable damage has been done to the coffee plants.

PICTURE OF THE YOUNG GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

TREVANDRUM, 7TH AUGUST.

The picture of the young Gaekwar of Baroda, entrusted by Sir Madava Rao to the artist, the First Prince of Travancore, is nearly completed. It is a life-size painting of a half figure of the young Prince in full Court dress. On his head he wears a jewelled turban surmounted by a diadem of diamonds from which hangs a tassel of strings of pearls. His robe is black silk velvet, banded by kincob lace. Round his neck is a heavy necklace of large diamonds. From his gold belt hangs a studded sword representing the gift of the Prince of Wales, his right hand clasping the hilt. The features are unmistakeably Brahminical; the expression is intellectual. The picture is very good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—EGYPT.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST.

In the House of Commons on Saturday, replying to criticisms of Sir George Campbell, Mr. Cave vindicated the results of the Egyptian Mission. His investigations into the state of the finances of Egypt lead him to believe that it would be possible for His Highness the Khedive to meet his liabilities. Mr. Cave in the course of his speech took a favourable view of the future of Egypt.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

After severe opposition the Education Bill, materially modifying the Education Act of 1870 was read a third time; 119 votes against 46.

CAPTURE OF GORGUSCHEVATZ.

After heavy fighting, the Turkish troops have occupied Gorguschevatz; the Servians have retreated to a position between Gorguschevatz and Bonga.

The Montenegrins are besieging General Moukhtar Pasha's position at Trebenje.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

According to the latest advices from Cape Coast Castle, Commodore Sir W. Hewett has raised the blockade of the Dahomey Coast which had been ordered by the Home Government to commence on 1st July in consequence of the refusal of the King of Dahomey to pay a fine of 500 puncheons of palm oil imposed upon him at Whydah by Commodore Hewett.

THE REPORTED ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST.

Several Liberal members have denounced the recent atrocities committed upon Christians by Turks in Bulgaria. In the House of Commons last evening the Hon'ble Mr. Bourke read a letter from Mr. W. Baring, Secretary to the Legation at Constantinople, confirming the reports of the atrocities in Bulgaria, and estimating that no less than 12,000 persons had perished. The subject is occupying the serious attention of Government.

BRITISH INDIA STEAMERS.

ADEN, 7TH AUGUST.

The s.s. Abyssinia left here to-day, homeward bound.

MAJOR SARTORIUS, V.C., has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of the Hyderabad Contingent.

THE rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland money orders has been changed to 1s. 7¾d. per rupee. Schedule 18 of the tariff table is therefore in force until further notice.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* has heard that the Ameer of Cabul has placed Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan, ex Governor of Koorum, and Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, ex-Governor of Toorkistan, in confinement on charges of embezzlement and misappropriation of State revenues.

NOTHING could show the audacity or impudence of the native press more than the fact that some of them are already agitating that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji should be nominated to the Governor's Legislative Council. Mr. Dadabhai is a professed scorner of the benefits of British Government in India, and he would be about as much in place in the Legislative Council as Guy Faux would be in the House of Commons.

THE following promotions result from the death of General Lord Sandhurst, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., Colonel of the 38th Regiment, viz:—Lieutenant-General J. T. Hill, Colonel 75th Regiment, to be General; Major-General H. Smyth, C.B., to be Lieutenant General; Colonel E. W. Donovan, Bedford Brigade Depot, to be Major-General; Major H. B. Feilden, 6th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain H. D'O. Farrington, 73rd Regiment, to be Major.

THE following anecdote of Bishop Copleston is published in the Ceylon *Examiner* of July 31st:—"We learn that His Lordship Bishop Copleston's carriage ran over an unfortunate woman this afternoon at Kayman's Gate. His Lordship alighted as soon as he learnt of the accident, and with the utmost consideration for the sufferer, conveyed her in his own carriage to the hospital in the Pettah and saw her wounds dressed. The injury sustained, we hear, is very slight, not extending further than a slight wound on the wrist."

THE honours awarded for the siege of Delhi and the Ashantee Campaign respectively are beginning to be made the subject of some "odious comparisons." With reference to a list taken from the *Times* of the officers who attended the Ashantee dinner, a correspondent says:—"Surely from all the besiegers of Delhi, and from all the original defenders of Lucknow, such a number of C.B.'s, and K.C.B.'s, and C.M.G.'s, &c., could hardly be collected. I should feel obliged if any of your readers could tell me how many there were killed in action during the expedition which led to so many decorations."

ACCORDING to private letters from well-informed correspondents in London, the *Pioneer* gathers that three gentlemen are at present talked of for the appointment now held by Sir William Muir. These are Mr. Childers, Mr. Dodson, the Chairman of Committees, and Mr. Stephen Cave. Probably Mr. Cave would be first favourite, if it were certain he would be willing to come out; but he is a man with large private interests to look after, and though a desire to be publicly useful in a prominent way may have induced him to undertake the financial mission to Egypt lately, it does not follow at all that he would be willing to come out for a term of years to India. The *Pioneer* might have mentioned Mr. Goschen, who is, probably, as likely to come as any one of those our contemporary mentions.

THE Allahabad paper reports that Mr. Thacker, the lately appointed Remount Agent in Calcutta, died on the 25th June at Melbourne, where he was sent about three months ago by the Indian Government to purchase for stud purposes. Mr. Thacker and Mr. Collins were sent out to India by the Home Government during the latter part of 1871, to fill two vacancies in the Veterinary Department. Both were kept idle for eighteen months after they reached the country, until the discussion between the Home and Indian Governments as to the purpose for which they were sent out was ended. Mr. Thacker was subsequently sent to officiate as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon in Calcutta for a short time, and afterwards he became Officiating Remount Agent, in which appointment he was only lately confirmed.

THE *Friend of India* in the following paragraph makes use of nearly the same words we employed ourselves when writing recently on the same subject:—"It is time, and more than time, to ask seriously how long we are to tolerate the turbulent Afreedees of the Kohat border. Their latest freak that we hear of is the killing of two British subjects in the Government Garden adjoining the Cantonment. This seems to show that the measure of their insolence is full to overflowing. They are said to be fortifying the pass with breast works of stones and brushwood, and to have boasted that they can combine to bring forty thousand men into the field to resist an advance of the British. How much of this is wild rumour and how much solid fact, it may be difficult to say, but enough has transpired lately to make it our plain duty to teach them a lesson they will never be able to forget. We have had enough of dexterous strategy; it is time for the Government to act with swift energy."

NOT only in Shanghai and China ports is there apparently a scarcity of silver, but in Japan as well the scarcity seems to threaten a disaster. For some time past the drain of specie from Japan has been great, but the inconvenience has been met by the issue of paper under the authority of the Government of Japan. The simple-minded people have accepted this paper and it has floated on equal terms with gold and silver, but the progress of civilization, combined with the continued drain of specie, have opened the eyes of the holders of notes to the fact that money produced by the aid of the printing press is not quite so good for general purposes as gold or silver which have an intrinsic value of their own. The value of paper money is beginning to fall in Yokohama and may continue to do so to even 50 per cent. of its value. The amount of paper money set afloat by the Japanese Government is estimated at 100 millions of *yen*, or dollar worth about 4s., or Rs. 2, but the amount of specie held by the Government is only about 20 millions of *yen*. There is yet some hard cash in the hands of the people, but the drain of the precious metals goes on and the consequences are likely to be serious.

THE following singular account of administering the sacrament at Bangkolem to a very mixed congregation is taken from the *Siam Weekly Advertiser*:—"We had a preacher but no ordained minister. Our pastor had gone to the centennial, our deacon had gone to the centennial, Dr. Dean, who had said he would help us, afterwards went to the centennial. He had left an ordained Chinaman to administer to his churches, and we asked Mrs. D. to allow him to help us in our extremity; and he came. We were assembled, a Siamese speaking company but English, Siamo-Danes, Chinese, Siamese, Siamo-Chinese, Siamo-Cochin-Chinese, Peguans, Malays, Siamo-Peguans, to partake of, or witness the communion. We had a Chinaman church member, born in China, who knows English and a little Siamese, but had entirely forgotten his mother tongue, and several Chinamen's sons who know Siamese best and chiefly. The preacher was in his place and the Chinese administrator by his side. The preacher spoke of our pastor's custom on like occasions, selected a hymn which we sang in Siamese, and then we conversed of our experiences, our pastor acting as interpreter. He was a Siamo-Chinese. The administrator then said, we spoke varied languages but the Saviour understood them all, and proceeded to consecrate the bread and wine, and pass them for distribution. We were solemn and prayerful and the Holy Spirit seemed to be there."

THE London correspondent of a contemporary writes as follows about the Thakore of Limree who is now in London:—"A young and good-looking native of India, who speaks English as if he was born in these isles, is at present staying in London. He is called, or rather his title is, the Thakore of Limree, in Kattywar. He was at the great annual cricket match between Eton and Harrow, which commenced this forenoon at Lord's ground, and he appeared to take great interest in what was going on. He arrived in a private four-in-hand drag belonging to some English friend, and seemed to have numerous acquaintances amongst those present on the ground. Whether the Thakore of Limree has, like most of his countrymen who come to England, a grievance to be looked into, or whether he has merely come over for his own amusement he certainly appears to enjoy himself, and is to be met with at all the large parties given in London this season. In one way he ought to have felt quite at home at Lord's ground to-day; the heat must have reminded him of his own country. The thermometer stood at 88° in the shade, out of which the atmosphere was more like India in the month of April or May than anything experienced in London for a very long time. We have not had much heat this year, none in fact until now; but what there has been must serve as excellent training for persons about to go to India."

Two new journals have seen the light this month. One, the *Punjab Courier*, published at Lahore, is a small daily paper, and professes to come out as a first class paper, but though the plan of the paper seems to be good, the printing and appearance of the paper are not good. The editor seems, however, to be full of hope. The other paper is a weekly journal, entirely under native control, the *Indian Tribune*, published at Benares. This paper is well printed, well written and presents a very fair appearance. We can do no more at present than announce the publication of these new journals. The *Punjab Courier* is rather ambitious if we may judge from the following amusing sketch of its future programme:—"It will be our duty to present frequent despatches from beyond the Hindukush—from Herat and other eastern gates of Afghanistan—from Cabul, that centre of modern political romance, where, after difficulties unnumbered, H. H. Shere Ali, at present sits secure, but where also nothing happens but the unexpected—from distracted Belochistan, still struggling in a prolonged crisis of bitter contentions and political mismanagement—from the gloomy Mackran coast, with lonely telegraph stations, like specks of light in a dark land—from O'man, with its long enduring much succeeding Imaum of Muscat, H. H. Syed Turki with his still active enemies—from impoverished, ill-governed but still proud and famous Iran—on the other hand, from High Asia, remote Yarkand, with their mixed communities and incalculable political possibilities—if possible, from closely guarded Thibet, and the jealously watched cities of native Burmah."

In accordance with the proposals made in the financial despatch of the Secretary of State, which have been accepted by Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the following increase in the allowances now granted to the Roman Catholic priests, ministering to the troops in India:—All such priests, of whom there are at present 42 in the Bengal Presidency, 18 in Madras and 16 in Bombay, will receive a minimum allowance of Rs. 200 a month. Within a limit of 13 priests in the Bengal Presidency, 6 in Madras and 5 in Bombay, any such priest who has ministered to the troops continuously for seven years will receive an allowance of Rs. 250 a month. Within a limit of 11 priests in the Bengal Presidency, 5 in Madras and 4 in Bombay, any such priest who has ministered to the troops continuously for fifteen years will receive an allowance of Rs. 300 a month. The Archbishop and Vicar Apostolic of Western Bengal, and the Bishops and Vicars Apostolic of Madras and Bombay, will be requested to furnish the Controllers of Military Accounts in their respective presidencies with a return of the Roman Catholic priests who may, within the above limits, be entitled to receive the higher allowances of Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 a month now sanctioned, and to keep those officers informed from time to time of the changes that may be necessary in this list. These lists should be supported by a record of the continuous services of the priests for whom the increased allowances are claimed. The horse allowance of Rs. 30 a month now specially granted at some stations will be given to all Roman Catholic priests attached to the army. The allowances sanctioned in this resolution will have effect from the 1st July 1876.

YESTERDAY, the Bombay Town Council had before them a resolution of Government respecting the new Tulsi Water Works. Government enclosed, for the Municipal Commissioner to remark upon, after consulting with the Town Council, the letter from Mr. Russel Aitken, stating his objections to the Tulsi scheme. The Council did not give any consideration to Mr. Aitken's letter, which Dr. Blaney denounced as an utter absurdity, but some attention was commanded by an opinion expressed by Mr. Thomas Ormiston that masonry work would be better than earth-work for the dam on the dividing ridge. A resolution was adopted, expressing the opinion that the decision already arrived at should be considered final, and the work proceeded with at the earliest possible date, but a suggestion was added that Mr. Ormiston should embody his views as to the relative advantages or disadvantages of an earthen or stone dam in a report to Government, when, if Government should deem such a course necessary, the matter might be again referred to their professional advisers for a speedy and final decision. Mr. Peddar's reply to Mr. Aitken's letter was not read, it having been privately circulated amongst the members of the Council, and we were unable to obtain a copy as it has not yet been submitted to Government. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was in favour of the matter being delayed until the Council obtained an exposition of Mr. Ormiston's views, but the proposition did not meet with much support. Dr. Cook was strongly in favour of the Council standing firmly by their former decision to erect an earth dam and not admitting any doubt of its being the best plan, because he urged every point was fully and amply considered, and upon the advice of the best engineers in India, before that course was resolved upon.

AN amusing story has been told to us regarding the new Swimming Bath at Breach Candy. We do not know whether it is true or not, but at all events it is worth telling. Poor Brown saw a picture in a recent number of a London comic weekly, in which a swimming bath was represented with a naked figure in it and a dressed figure standing at the edge. The fun of the picture lay in the dressed figure saying to the nude gentleman, "Come and dine with me on Monday, old fellow; no ceremony; just *come as you are!*" Brown thought the joke was so excellent that he resolved to repeat it on his own account. Accordingly he went one morning to the Swimming Bath determined to enjoy himself with his meditated fun. He saw Smith, Jones, Thomson, and half-a-dozen other fellows in the water. He bathed, and in order to make the joke tell he got out of the bath before any of his acquaintances, and hurriedly dressed. With his hat on, he hied him towards where Smith was. "Smith, old fellow," he said jauntily, "come and dine with me on Monday; no ceremony; come as you are!" The imperturbable Smith said he would, and Brown was disgusted to find that Smith had not seen the joke. Not to be done he went to the porpoise-like Jones. "Jones, old fellow, come and dine with me on Monday; no ceremony; come just as you are." Jones grunted his thanks in a manner that chilled Brown to the heart, for although Brown had accompanied the latter part of his invitation with a meaning smile, it was clear that Jones, like Smith, had not seen the joke. Brown grew desperate. He invited Thomson to dinner, and Thomson accepted and did not see the joke. Then he asked Robinson, who acted precisely as Thomson did. He was now almost raving mad and issued invitations recklessly. He invited half-a-dozen more men, but though he emphasised his joke, and smiled, and pretended that he was just going to drop into the bath through an apoplectic fit of laughter, none of them saw it! Brown could stand it no longer. To the quiet acquiescence of the last amphibian whom he invited, he yelled in a passion, "Don't you see the joke, you infernal fool!" and then rammed his hat down over his ears and rushed from the place in a frenzy. He found, when he grew cooler, that he had "let himself in" for a large dinner party, all through an insane desire to play off an old joke which had lamentably missed fire. He also found that he had been inviting none but Scotchmen, and it is understood that he intends to remedy this fatal mistake by going back to the bath and trying the joke upon an Englishman.

Now that Sir John Kaye is dead, it is rather saddening to read the following letter in the *Globe*. At the time it was written the venerable historian must have been on his death bed:—

"Sir,—I appeal to your courtesy for the space in your columns which this letter must inevitably take up. The public is indebted to Sir John Kaye in his chapter on Indore in the 'Sepoy War,' for an interesting biographical essay on the character of my father, the late Sir Henry Marion Durand. Now, Sir John Kaye's object was necessarily to write a history, and a clear statement of facts and their consequences would probably have been in better keeping with his object than a disjointed series of sensational paragraphs. I pass by the imputations and insinuations on my father's character, as separated from his military and political actions, and between these Sir John Kaye has failed to discriminate. He has stamped the evacuation of the Indore Residency as a 'flight without cause,' and my father's treatment of Holkar is held up to public execration, the pith of the chapter being that 'Holkar was sacrificed to the justification of Durand.' I will first notice the military point of the evacuation of the Residency building. The force at my father's disposal was two guns—these were nobly served, unsupported, to the last and served as carriages for women and children during the retreat—and five troopers, the last bit of grit that Travers could get out of his runaway Sikh cavalry. With these he took, but could not hold, Holkar's guns, and gallantly won the Victoria Cross. The Bhopal Contingent Infantry and Mehidpore Contingent were 'gone,' and Sir J. Kaye does not much trouble himself to point this out. The Bheels could not be induced to return the mutineer fire from the loopholes of the Residency, which were largely useless for purposes of defence. It has eighteen doors flush with the ground, cover up to the front, and could be carried on all sides. General Travers has written a pamphlet on the military aspect of affairs at the time (published by Messrs. King and Co., 9, Parliament-street, Pall-mall), a plain statement of fact. I now turn to the political questions—'Holkar was sacrificed,' &c. The whole of this chapter is devoted, in so many words, to an elaborate whitewashing of that prince, at my father's expense. For the benefit of the uninitiated in Indian newspapers and gossip, I may as well say that, ever since the Mutiny, it has been the object of the Indore Court to get a grant of territory. Sir R. Hamilton, 'the friend of the down-trodden princes,' &c., who has impregnated Sir J. Kaye with his own peculiar views, is, no doubt, very willing to see such a recognition of Holkar's services. But a grant of territory can, I believe, be only legally made as a reward for service in the field, and His Highness was never in the position to confer such. He has been made a Grand Commander of the Star of India, has been most courteously received by the Government of India, and is in no need of Sir John Kaye's clever pen. Whether on mature consideration he will thank the historian for reopening this question of his conduct in '57, is more than doubtful. In short, this chapter is not only an insult to my father's private and public character, but it is also a vote of censure on every Governor-General and Secretary of State for India since '57. If Sir John Kaye's policy may be gathered from his own lips when he tells us that he considers Sir R. Hamilton's conduct 'right,' it is a policy that few Englishmen not Orientalised would uphold. It appears that under Sir R. Hamilton's *regime* subordinate native chiefs and their courtiers were trained to 'ventilate grievances,' and 'freely deliver their sentiments on all subjects, though they might not be flattering to the British Government.' Here is a picture, indeed, of the 'Orientalised' Englishman. Thank God, the Indian Government boasts of few such men. Disloyalty is the softest applicable term to such conduct, which would culminate in every native court retaining a Government officer as special pleader. Any one wishing to read a true statement of the part that Central India played in the mutiny, as opposed to the irrelevant and very minor point of Holkar's special action are referred to a pamphlet written by my brother, Henry Durand, of the Civil Service. It is published by Messrs. Ridgway and Co., 169, Piccadilly, W., and, though hastily put together, every word will, if need arise, be amply substantiated.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"H. L. DURAND."

BOMBAY.

A GAMBLER.—Ebrahim Jumal was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, for being found gaming with instruments of gaming in a public street.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Two Mahomedan lascars, named Selim Abdoola and Amins Semigogs, were yesterday sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for embezzling nineteen bottles of port wine, the property of the ship Branksome Hall, being a portion of the stores of that vessel.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Parell Road on view of the body of Bhoomee, woman. Deceased was the wife of a weaver, named Luximon Venkati, who is employed at the Fleming Mills. She was about 17 years of age. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Ismail Cassum and Amsena, woman, were yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The former stands charged with housebreaking and theft, and the latter with receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen, in respect of sundry property consisting of gold ornaments, cash, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 344, belonging to Mahomed Cassum, which property is alleged by the owner to have been left by him for safe custody with his mother-in-law, named Jainabai, who resides at Thalee Mohols.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—A Court of Petty Sessions will be held to-morrow, Thursday, at the Fort Police Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, Chairman, Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, and Captain James Brebner, Justices of the Peace, and members of the Court. The following cases are set down in the calendar for disposal by the Court. One appeal will be heard against the rate of assessment by the Municipal Commissioner, viz—that of Antajee Succaram Pundit in respect of his property situate in Grand Portuguese Church Lane without the Fort. There are also eight householders or landlords summoned to show cause why they should not pay the Municipal Commissioner's bills of expenses, for certain work executed by the Municipality on their behalf.

TORTURE OF A BULLOCK.—A Municipal cart driver, named Krishna Gungajee, was on Saturday last charged before the Senior Magistrate with cruelly torturing his bullock. The charge was made at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. McEwen, an Assistant Engineer of the Municipality, applied to His Worship to dismiss the charge on the ground that the Municipal Commissioner had made arrangements with the aforesaid Society to report such matters to him to be dealt with departmentally before being placed before a magistrate, and that Mr. Nutty, instead of pursuing the proper course, had put them to considerable inconvenience and trouble. He further stated that the bullock in question was not in such a state that it was unfit for work, nor was it a case of torture at all. Mr. Nutty said he was aware of the existing arrangement between the Society and the Municipal Commissioner, but although the driver informed him that it was a Municipal cart, he had no means of making himself sure as there were no marks or badge or number distinguishable from ordinary carts. The neck of the animal appeared to be somewhat injured. His Worship ordered the bullock to be sent to Mr. Scott, the Veterinary Surgeon, for examination. On the case being resumed yesterday, Mr. Scott's certificate was put in, which went to show that the animal was in good order with the exception of a slight scratch on its neck which if not healed up might lead to a sore. The Magistrate, taking the circumstances into consideration, dismissed the case.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

MULJEE BHOWANIDAS BARDHAYA *vs.* JAMSETJEE ARDASER.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, for the plaintiff, moved for an adjournment on the ground that the summons, which was sent to Kurrachee, had not been returned. The application was granted.

KESRIBINA NORENHA *vs.* BABOOL KHENDY NACWA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Telang, for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement till the 12th September next on the ground that the plaintiff had not yet been granted the letters of administration, for want of which the case had been postponed from time to time. This was the first postponement to which the defendants had agreed to consent. The application was not opposed and was granted.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE POCHKHANAWALLA *vs.* SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE GORWALLA.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement till the first short cause day in February 1877, on the ground that this was a complicated dispute about a mortgage. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

ITCHARAM AMBARAM AND ANOTHER *vs.* SARABAREE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs; the first defendant in person. The suit was brought to recover a balance due on a mortgage bond, dated 26th October 1869, passed to Munmohundas Goverdhundas. Defendants had paid Rs. 2,900 on account of the mortgage, for which credit was given them. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,099, with interest and costs, the amount to be not paid in six months, it is to be realised by the sale of defendants' house by the Sheriff, with liberty to the plaintiffs to bid at such sale.

REMINGTON AND CO. *vs.* FAZULBHOY CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover a balance due on two bills of exchange, for Rs. 566 and Rs. 1,502 respectively, which were received from Messrs. Crawford Colvin and Co. and presented for defendant for acceptance. Defendant had paid Rs. 400 on the 23rd July, 1874, and Rs. 300 on the 11th January 1875 on account of the bills. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,692, with interest and costs.

TOASTS AND DRINKING AMONG THE PARSEES.

(BY A PARSEE CRITIC.)

AMONG the Parsees the first toast that is proposed is "God and His Goodness." But we should consider what chain of ideas should flow through our mind at the time we use the high and sacred name of our Creator. How can we thank the Almighty with a glass of wine in our hands, and then propose at the same time, "Here, sir, this goes for the daily blessings the Merciful Father showereth upon our heads."

The second toast is, "Be the day good and advantageous." But I beg to ask in the name of commonsense, how can it be good and advantageous at 9 o'clock at night? If we wish for such a favour we should pray early in the morning, in the tribunal of God that "Be the day lucky and advantageous." A greater portion of the daily business and scenes which have to take place on the day have taken place already to be numbered among the things past, and when one or two hours only are wanting before bed time, how can the day be lucky and advantageous?

But one of the most ridiculous of all toasts is the one which is for their departed relatives and friends and that is "Kavla, feed the fire with some chips of sandal and frankincense." What is the earthly use of bringing to mind our departed friends at the time of pleasure, eating, and drinking? What, by so doing, do we call them to our aid, that they may come and assist us? Perhaps some would suppose that some day we are to share the same fate, if it is our duty to recollect them. When we know that we are mortals, and some day to stand in the tribunal of the Great Judge, then it behoves us to prepare ourselves for the higher world to come, and prayer and penitence should be our whole study. But nothing of the kind is seen among the Parsees.

The glass of wine with which we wish each other a happy day and good health, instead of recruiting our health deteriorates it and makes us more unhealthy; so such things should be used in toasts as may give us taste and make us smack the lips, and may prove healthy to our constitution. Wine ought not to be consumed by young men, as by it their blood circulates through the body more rapidly than required. Wine should be used at fitting times and for fitting purposes. If our body be moistened with rain, or if there be some indigestion, at that time wine produces a healing effect; but at that time the effect it would produce on a man who is not accustomed to habitual drinking, it will not have on the man who is in the habit of daily drinking. Owing to weakness, doctors often recommend their patients to use a small quantity of wine, and no doubt it recruits our fallen strength; but it is obvious if we daily use it, it won't do much good. By pouring a glass of spirit in our throat in a healthy state, it does not give us the least taste, but for some minutes, on the other hand, we feel a sharp sting in the stomach and in the throat. To propose toasts by means of wine is a custom that has taken a deep root in the most civilized parts of the globe; but it is in its effects very injurious, and we should not imitate it. In place of wine, if we were to propose toasts with a glass of milk made cool in ice it would do more good and give us an agreeable taste. By seeing Englishmen, and following them, the Parsees now do not hesitate to use expensive wines, such as champagne, sherry, port brandy, &c. Of course, it cannot for a moment be doubted that Englishmen are much more civilized than we are. They possess more sense and knowledge than we do, and there is not a shadow of doubt that by imitating them our state will improve; but at the same time we should keep one thing in mind when imitating their customs, that although they are highly civilized, many of their customs are faulty, and do not deserve being imitated.

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.

Broach, 3rd August.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WE give to-day part of the report of the Select Committee on the depreciation of silver which refers to the

PRODUCTION OF SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

(*Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette"*)

The extracts given from the Reports which have been quoted apply in the main to two mines only of the whole number which are situated in the Comstock Lode, but in many passages of the official documents reference is made to the mines of the Comstock Lode as a whole, and estimates are given of their total produce. In the Report of the State Mineralogist an interesting statement is inserted in respect of the mode of formation of the Comstock vein, and the ore-bearing character and distribution of ore, written by Baron Richtofen. It will be found in the Appendix.

A tabular statement in the Appendix brings together a number of facts extracted from various official sources, and from the evidence given before your Committee, on the mines of the Comstock Lode. These mines are in Storey County* in the State of Nevada; but there are other silver mines besides in other counties of the State.

With regard to the total produce of all the mines in the Comstock Lode, of course including the Consolidated Virginia and California, Mr. Raymond quotes an estimate for the year 1875 of 50,000,000 dollars (not deducting proportion of gold), adding that, "this is but the commencement of a new era in the mining interests of this State."

The Director of the Mint, whose report generally appears to be characterised by much caution, writes; "The total production of all the mines in the Comstock Lode may be safely estimated at not less than 70,000,000 dollars (10,000,000*l.*) per annum, about 45 per cent. of which will be gold. In this connexion it is interesting to add that a production nearly equal to that estimated for the Comstock Lode may be anticipated from other domestic sources during the year 1876." The amount of 50,000,000 dollars (10,000,000*l.*) would give of silver 27,800,000 dollars (5,500,000*l.*). If a "production nearly equal to this," say 4,500,000*l.*, were added for "other domestic sources," the total estimated product of the United States for 1876 would be 10,000,000*l.*

But the amount of 4,500,000*l.* for other domestic sources beyond the Comstock Lode seems rather high, looking to the figures of Dr. Linderman himself, for the fiscal years 1874-75. The tables in his Report give the following results:—

"Total estimated domestic production of the precious metals for the year ending 30th June 1875, dlrs. 71,946,615."

"Of this amount, it is estimated that about dlrs. 40,000,000 was gold."

The total amount of silver produced in the United States was therefore 32,000,000 dollars.

In another part of the Report, the total production of silver bullion in the State of Nevada for the same period is given at about 32,000,000 dollars, with the note "of this total about 10,000,000 dollars was probably gold." This amount of 32,000,000 dollars gross bullion yielded in the State of Nevada, must not be confounded with the net amount of 32,000,000 dollars net silver, the aggregate amount of silver produced in the United States. But it is clear that if the State of Nevada alone yielded 22,000,000 dollars of net silver, the total amount of the remaining States could only be 10,000,000 dollars.

The question then arises how much of the 22,000,000 dollars of net silver, produced in Nevada, came from the mines of Storey County, and must be set down to the Comstock Lode. The statistics of the separate counties allow this question to be answered. In the total of the State of Nevada, Storey County is included as yielding about 24,000,000 dollars gross bullion. Taking the general proportion of one-third for gold, though the mines of Storey County really yield a higher proportion, Storey County would have yielded 16,000,000 dollars net silver, leaving 6,000,000 dollars for the rest of Nevada, and the result is as follows:—

	Dollars.
Storey County	16,000,000
Other Counties of Nevada	6,000,000
Remaining States of the Union ...	10,000,000
Dollars.	32,000,000

According to these figures, Storey County would have yielded exactly half of the whole amount of silver in this particular year, but the whole product of the rest of the Union did not exceed 16,000,000 dollars, or 3,200,000*l.* No large increase being reported elsewhere than in Storey County subsequent to June 1875, the expectation of a total of production equal to that of the Comstock Lode from other domestic sources, after the great development of the latter, appears somewhat sanguine.

The description of the Comstock Lode, and the estimates of its yield, have thus led to the larger question of the total production of the United States. It has just been stated that for the year 1876 the figures of the Director of the Mint, point to a sum of about 10,000,000*l.* For the year 1875 the official figures give a much smaller sum.

Dr. Linderman's Report for the year ending 30th June 1875, gives, as has been shewn, an amount of 32,000,000 dollars, or 6,400,000*l.* for silver, after deducting gold. Later official information is contained in the enclosures of a letter from Mr. Bristow, the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the President of the Senate, dated 18th May 1876. A tabular statement there given, apparently compiled from Mr. Raymond's figures, gives the totals for the years 1874 and 1875, such as 32,000,000 dollars, or 6,400,000*l.*, while that for the year 1873 is given at a higher figure, viz., as 35,750,000 dollars, or 7,150,000*l.*

The following are the excesses of exports over imports of silver during four years:—

	Dollars.	£
1871-72.....	25,302,543	= 5,060,509
1872-73.....	26,953,869	= 5,390,674
1873-74.....	23,636,216	= 4,727,243
1874-75.....	17,047,241	= 3,589,448

Of the total exports, it would be observed, that more than 1,000,000*l.* per annum is exported to Japan and the East. It will be seen, on general review of these figures, that, so far, the *latest* increase in the new mines has not thrown any additional supplies on the European markets.

The cause of the diminished export of silver, notwithstanding the increased production, is to be sought in the coining operations of the United States Government, and in due in the main on Act passed for substituting silver coin for the paper "fractional currency." Your Committee refer on this head to the information supplied to them by Sir E. Thornton.

It appears that in the nine months ended March 31, 1876, 4,801,700 trade dollars and 3,537,500 dollars of subsidiary silver coin had been coined, *i. e.*, a total of 13,338,000 dollars, or about 2,667,000*l.* It will be remembered that 12,000,000 dollars or 2,400,000*l.* of silver bullion had been stated to have been bought by the Government in the year 1875. The following important statements are contained in a communication made to Sir E. Thornton by the Director of the Mint.

"It is expected that the substitution of subsidiary silver coin for the fractional currency now outstanding will be commenced soon, and continued until the notes are also withdrawn. The amount of fractional currency outstanding is about 43,000,000 dollars (8,600,000*l.*) The amount of silver coin now on hand for the redemption of the fractional currency is 14,000,000 dollars. This coinage, it is probable, will hereafter amount to, say, 1,500,000 dollars per month."

"After the redemption of the fractional notes, silver coin can only be issued at par."

"It is probable that after redemption, about 75,000,000 dollars of silver coin of limited tender will be used in the United States." The absence of the limit of legal tender for this coin at 20 dollars, *i. e.*, 4*l.*) "Silver from present appearances is not likely to be made a full legal tender in the United States. Its use, *subordinate to gold*, is likely to be larger than in some other countries, and the fabrication of silver coin will have to be sufficiently large to allow a portion of it to meet the demand for export to some of the South American States.

"Special coinages of silver, and the temporary relaxation of the rule requiring the issue of silver in exchange for gold coins at par, are probable."

The operation, it will be observed, is double: the issue of subsidiary silver coin (of the value of 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents,) and the issue of a silver dollar of the weight of 412 8/10 grains troy of standard silver, *i. e.*, of full value, for limited legal tender. The figure given for the amount of subsidiary silver coin is 40,000,000 dollars (8,000,000*l.*), of which not more than 14,000,000 dollars, *i. e.*, 2,800,000*l.*, had been provided up to the end of February. The amount to be coined monthly is given at 1,500,000 dollars, say 300,000*l.*; or 3,600,000*l.* per annum. The amount of silver coin to be used in United States *after redemption*, is stated at 75,000,000 dollars, or 15,000,000*l.* It would appear as if the amount of "75,000,000 dollars of limited tender" was exclusive of the amount to be coined for fractional currency, but the passage quoted is not quite clear on this point. Moreover, while recognising the importance of such a declaration made to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, your Committee are aware that the fulfilment of the intention must depend on many political considerations, which they are totally unable to gauge.

Since the Committee have closed their evidence it has been reported in the public papers that Bills have been introduced and passed at Washington to authorise the coining of 6,000,000 *l.* of silver full-weighted coin, of limited legal tender, apparently in pursuance of the policy foreshadowed by the Director of the Mint. But your Committee must call special attention to the circumstance that, until after the resumption of specie payments, it is very doubtful how far silver coin, if issued, would remain in circulation. On this point the following passage from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bristow, on the state of the Finances for the year 1875, deserves special attention:

"The mints have been put into active operation, and the aggregate amount of silver coin now in the Treasury is 10,000,000 dollars.

"The Secretary has been urged to begin the work of resumption by issuing silver coin in redemption of outstanding currency, and it has been insisted that, under the first section of the Act, he has no discret

THE HIGHLAND OFFICER.

(Vanity Fair.)

FORMERLY there were many Highland regiments; now, though there are several so styled, only five can properly claim the distinction—that is to say, those who wear the full traditional costume of the Highlander. The Highland soldier pure is one who, when in the fullest dress, is the least clothed—*i. e.*, who habitually dispenses with trousers. Even, however, in the 42nd, 78th, 79th, 92nd, and 93rd Highlanders the number of genuine Highlanders is daily decreasing; and Lowland Scotchmen are heartily welcomed. There is an idea abroad that these corps contain a large number of Tipperary and Highgate Highlanders. That is a mistake, as anyone may ascertain for himself if he takes the trouble to listen to the conversation of the men. There are, it is true, many of the latter who are Englishmen and Irishmen by name, but it will be found that in most cases they have been born and bred either in Scotland or in the North of Ireland, where the population is Scotch in origin. The same cannot be said of the majority of the officers. A glance at the "Army List" will show that a large proportion of these have English or Hibernian names. The fact is that Highland regiments are considered crack corps as compared with the Line at large, and the dress is a great attraction. Many men, therefore, whose ancestors were always very decently clad, and who considered cattle-lifting and large-scale larceny as anything but gentlemanlike occupations, don the kilt. These are generally far more Highland than the Highlanders. They are very proud of their legs; they, whenever they can, wear mufti kilts; religiously devour haggis every Sabbath; adore the bagpipes; and continually interlard their conversation with Scotch expressions. If you dine at a Highland regiment's mess, and want to find out who are not Highlanders, look for those who are most devout in tossing off the quaigh of whiskey when it is brought round, who make a point when there are guests of taking a pinch of snuff from the mull, who always suggest that a toast shall be drunk with Highland honours, who drum with their fingers on the table, and vociferate "Heugh!" when the pipes are played. These you may be sure are Englishmen or Irishmen. If you have still any doubt, ask them if there many officers and men in the regiment who are not Highlanders, or inquire as to the names of the different parts of their dress. Their zeal in denying an infusion of foreign blood in the one case, and their elaborate descriptions in the other, will be quite sufficient to convince you of their origin.

As a matter of fact, there is a good deal of humbug about Highland regiments. The *patois* which prevails in them is no more Highland than Yorkshire, but is merely a dialect of the old Anglo-Saxon tongue. As to the dress, it is Highland, inasmuch as it is breech-less; but take it for all in all it is but a fancy dress. The feather bonnet is very effective when worn by a body of men; but when seen on an individual it presents the appearance of one of the plumes of a hearse out for a holiday. We can assure our Sassenach readers that no follower of Rob Roy, not one of the gallant clansmen who fought at Culloden, ever wore such a preposterous head-covering. It is an exceedingly uncomfortable head dress, too, and nothing more pitiable or more ridiculous can be conceived than the sight of a field-officer of a Highland regiment in a gale of wind with one hand exclusively devoted to the task of keeping his feather bonnet on his head.

To the public a Highland officer is a Highland officer; but there is a great difference between the five regiments. All are highly distinguished corps; all think very highly of themselves; in all commissions are eagerly sought after. There are, however, shades in their characters clearly discernible to the initiated. The 42nd or Black Watch are the oldest corps. They have fought and bled on many a glorious field, and have ever been remarked for a stern discipline. In the eyes of the public they are a typical Highland corps. Well, too, do they keep up their historical reputation. There are, however, many English and several Irish names in the list of their officers, and they are to be admired rather in the field and on parade than in the mess-room. In the old Flanders campaigns it is said that officers wiled away their intervals of leisure with cards and conviviality. The Black Watch are a very conservative corps, and by no means disposed lightly to discard the social habits of their predecessors. If we may believe ancient chroniclers, Highlanders of old were rather given to feuds amongst themselves and scarcely qualified to play the part of members of a band of brothers. Clanship has almost disappeared, but cliquism sometimes takes its place, and the hot blood of the "forty-two's" is with difficulty kept in order by the restraints of discipline. Admired the Black Watch is by the whole Army, especially since its glorious feats of arms at the hands of the Fakeers are not quite clear about the names—the battle of Anarmful, and the capture of Lawkamussy; but it is certainly not looked on with cordiality by the Highland regiments. If you ask the reason, ten to one the reply will be, "Oh! it's that d——d red "hackle," meaning the red feather which indicates that the wearer belongs to a Royal regiment. The mere fact of having a red feather in their bonnet would not excite dislike; this is due to the swagger produced by the sanguinary symbol above mentioned. It may be that the alleged swagger only exists in the jaundiced imagination of envious brother *sans culottes*. It is nevertheless a fact that, for some reason or another, the 42nd are, as a body, unpopular with the other four Highland regiments.

The 79th Highlanders are less ancient than the 42nd, but have of late years seen quite as much service. They, also, are a Royal regiment, and wear the red hackle, yet in spite of these distinctions are favourites, not only in the Army at large, but with the other Highland regiments. The officers are rather more Scotch than those of the Black Watch. It has always been an efficient regiment, and the chief characteristic is that from a social point of view it is one of the most pleasant corps in the army. For many years it was commanded by Colonel Msule, the brother of the late Lord Dalhousie, better known as Lord Panmure. Under him a most gentlemanlike tone and the greatest hospitality prevailed. The officers were the life and soul of every garrison in which they were quartered. They were well able to indulge in their hospitality and to keep up what is called a good style, for Colonel Maule let it be understood that he wanted no officer in the Cameron Highlanders who had not an allowance of at least £300 a year. They are not so rich now, but their social reputation and regimental traditions still survive, and a more gentlemanlike, hospitable, popular body of officers are not to be found in the service. With the officers of other Highland regiments—the 42nd perhaps excluded—they live on terms of the greatest cordiality, specially with the officers of the 93rd. Between the 79th and 93rd a warm intimacy, the result of much active service in the same brigade, has sprung up, and the Cameron and Sutherland Highlanders are perpetual honorary members of each other's mess.

The 93rd is a regiment with rather marked characteristics. It has always gained distinction in war, and has, as regards the men, been more thoroughly Scotch than any of the other Highland regiments. In peace it has borne a good character, and its *esprit de corps* is strong. Most of the officers in it are Scotch. They are for the most part of good birth, though not "smart" in the London sense, and as a rule are poor. It is perhaps owing to the smallness of their incomes that, the 79th and 78th excepted, they are not very intimate with other corps, that they do not cultivate society very assiduously, or indulge in sport to any great extent. In fact, it is rather a solid, old-fashioned regiment, though when occasion demands it, there is no lack of hospitality.

The 78th is, as regards officers, as Scotch as the 93rd, indeed rather more so. There is, however, a large infusion of English and Irish. It has served with distinction in all parts of the world, but not so conspicuously of late years as the 93rd. The officers are a genial, hospitable set, fond of mixing with the world, but not much addicted to London society. They are of good birth, but cannot claim to be more than gentlemen, for few of them ever rejoice in handles to their names.

The 92nd completes the list of kilt regiments. They have a fair sprinkling of Scotch officers, and among the men the proportion of English and Irish is not great. Its reputation as a fighting regiment is good, but as not of late years been severely tested, yet it is always in a high state of efficiency. The officers are almost without exception men of the world, catholic in their tastes, and fond both of field sports and of society. Their tone is particularly good, their mess in remarkable for its excellence and hospitality, and there is no regiment in the service which is more comfortable, or in which there reigns a stronger or more genuine *esprit de corps*. The officers are genial, well-bred, and comfortably off, and a black sheep is soon forced to take himself off. Such being the case, it is no wonder that, collectively and individually, the gay Gordons are, wherever they go, highly popular both with soldiers and with civilians.

SICILIAN BRIGANDAGE.

(Saturday Review.)

BRIGANDAGE has always been supposed to become more interesting and romantic when gentlemen take to the road, or in any way bring their superior manners and attainments to the support of humbler colleagues. For many years the gentry of Naples and Sicily have been confidently supposed to be deeply engaged in brigand plots, and the local society has had the excitement of believing that some of the greatest ruffians of the district were to be found amongst the guests or inmates of houses of the highest distinction. The difficulty was to prove that this surmise was well founded, and actually to catch a gentleman brigand and punish him as he deserved. Things were so managed that the gentlemen kept their skins safe, and merely shared the plunder obtained by their unpleasant associates. But at last the Sicilian authorities have had a great piece of luck. They have really caught red-handed three Sicilian gentlemen, and have proved that the popular tales of the Mafia are not without truth. Intelligence was received that a well-known brigand named Saveja was to meet two of his band at a farm-house three miles from Girgenti. A sufficient force of police and soldiers was sent so as completely to surround the building and close every avenue of escape. A patrol then went forward and discovered, not three, but six, men seated at their meal. Lovers of romance will be glad to hear that their meal was in the best style of story-books—splendid things to eat, capital drink, first-rate cigars—quite a beautiful dinner after the Sicilian fashion. Directly the banqueters caught sight of the military they fired a volley and took to flight. But the preparations of their adversaries had been too complete. Wherever the romantic persons turned they found soldiers in front of them and soldiers behind them. After a brief resistance they surrendered, and then the captors found to their surprise, horror, and delight, that they had stumbled on a great prize, and that three of the prisoners were what is popularly termed Mafiosi in white gloves. There were two Cavalieri and a Baronello, and these were the kind of Mafiosi whose existence had been the theme of so many legends. The popular excitement was immense, and crowds, we are told, flocked out of Girgenti to visit the farmhouse and see with their own eyes the meats and wines these gentlemanly brigands had not had time to enjoy, and the grand cigars they had left behind them. It is to be hoped that the crowds drew they right lesson from what the saw, and were more impressed by the sad end to which Cavalieri and Baronelli who indulge in evil courses are likely to be brought than dazzled by the brightness of their merry career while it lasts. For the authorities it was a great triumph. They had shown the excellence of the arrangements they had made for the capture of the brigand party, and had proved that the ordinary loafing ruffian had accomplices of a far worse kind whose position generally screened them from punishment, but who, if fortune befriended the right cause, might be caught and handed over to justice.

Last year the Minghetti Ministry managed, although with much difficulty, to carry a measure by which a summary mode of dealing with brigandage in Sicily was substituted for the mockery of trial by jury. It may be hoped, therefore, that the prisoners of Girgenti will receive the punishment due to them, and will be removed for many years from the scene of their misdeeds. But the mere fact that three Mafiosi in white gloves have at last been captured recalls the curious ground on which the opposition to the Ministerial measure of last year was chiefly based. A section of Sicilian deputies, headed by a deputy named Tajani who was formerly Procurator-General at Palermo, insisted that the laws as they then stood were quite strong enough to repress brigandage, if only they were honestly administered; but that they were ineffectual for the very good reason that the authorities themselves were in league with the brigands, and sheltered them, or those of them whom they especially favoured. In one instance it was alleged that at Palermo a theft on a large scale was committed, and that it turned out that the culprit was an officer of the service for ensuring public safety, who, when apprehended, was immediately released by the order of a prefect. Most, however, of the alleged facts tended to show, not that crimes had been committed by persons in authority, but that criminals had been saved from punishment on condition of coming over to the side of the law and its defenders. The statement, in short, amounted to this, that whep Mafiosi in white gloves were detected, they were not punished, but bought; so that the gentlemen brigands went on serenely in the path of iniquity, knowing that they could always, if things came to the worst, purchase impunity by treachery, with the reasonable prospect of making their treachery double, and adroitly using their new position for the benefit of their old comrades. A strange story was told of one of these Mafiosi who took a nobler view of the offer made him. He was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years for an attempt to assassinate the Questor of Palermo, and it was said that he was led to this act of violence by his indignation at the Questor having told him that he must enter the public service if he did not wish to be punished for his antecedent misdeeds. The Sicilian deputies were, however, of opinion that this was an isolated instance of brigand heroism, and that most of the detected Mafiosi accepted the offer when made to them. This, in their opinion, was what became of the white-gloved Mafiosi, and accounted at once for their existence being no more than a matter of strong suspicion, none of them being actually brought to trial, and also for the very imperfect mode in which the law had been administered. The Ministry denied the accuracy of the statement altogether, and asked for a Commission of Inquiry, but at the same time stated that, as they had nothing to do with the system described, they should be only too glad to get at the real facts, so that the future might be different from the past. Probably there was much exaggeration in the statements of the Sicilian deputies, and many of what were called facts were mere guesses; but still, that there was some truth at the bottom of their allegations may be guessed both from the confidence with which persons having local knowledge gave definite and detailed instances, and still more from the harmony of the whole system of buying the aid of troubleseome persons in respectable positions with the old traditions and methods of Government in Italy.

It is very satisfactory that these white-gloved Mafiosi should have been caught at Girgenti, and that a legal machinery now exists under which they may be expected to get their deserts. But the history of their capture has its less agreeable side, as it shows what a bold brigandage has on Sicilian society, and how difficult it is to eradicate it. Although there can be no doubt that the authorities are really in earnest, and mean to put down brigandage if they can, and although the remedies are now stern and sharp, yet the Cavalieri and the Baronello thought it safe to meet a notories chief three miles from a garrison town, and to celebrate the meeting by a repast so sumptuous that considerable preparations must have been made for it. It is supposed that the party met to share a ransom which the brigand chief had lately succeeded in exacting. Kidnapping and ransoming therefore still go on, and the business was up to the date of the capture supposed to be safe enough and profitable enough to tempt Cavalieri and Baronelli to go into it in an enterprising and audacious manner. The marvel is that in Sicily there are still left persons rich enough to make robbery answer. Brigandage has long been a Sicilian institution, and not quite clear about The gentry have been mixed up in it, the priests notoriously favour it as a thorn in the side of the hated adversaries of the Vatican, and if the Tajani revelations are to be credited, even the authorities have had a hand in screening it. Gradually all the life of the island has been shaped so as to take brigandage into account as something inevitable. The peasantry have crowded into the towns, and unless some indispensable agricultural operations are going on, the traveller, if any one is foolish enough to travel, may pass through miles and miles of country without seeing a human being. When things have to be done which must be done if the land is to be cultivated at all, the peasants work under an arrangement with the brigands. The owners of land, if honest men, do not dare to reside on their properties, and those who make some show of residing are generally suspected either of being amongst the white gloved themselves, and of organizing little raids like the barons of feudal fortresses, or of paying blackmail to those who are Mafiosi. To contend with such a state of things needs much patience, resolution, and courage, and the improvement which all respectable Italians heartily desire must necessarily be slow. It may be said to the credit of the present Minister of the interior, that if the disturbers of the public peace imagined that they would have a better and easier time of it when the Left came into power, he has signally disappointed them. During his brief tenure of office he has been chiefly occupied in repressing those manifestations of disorder to which his party when out of power were perhaps too prone to extend a theoretical indulgence. Not only the present, but preceding Ministries, have zealously adopted such indirect means of combating brigandage as the spread of popular education and the construction of country roads; and this incident of Girgenti sufficiently shows that the Government can reckon on the services of a resolute and efficient police and soldiery. Perhaps, however, the most hopeful sign for Sicily is that there seems to be a slow awakening of sympathy in favour of the law. Indignation and not admiration is the feeling which the white-gloved are beginning to excite. Should this feeling spread and grow, brigandage will in time die out in Sicily; but its hold on the country is very strong, and if unfortunately anything occurred to diminish the power or weaken the resolution of the Central Government, it would soon lift up its head and be as rampant as ever.

BOOKS TO READ, AND OTHERS.

From Pall Mall to the Punjaub; or, With the Prince in India. By J. Drew Gay, Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. Chatto and Windus.

A WELL-AUTHENTICATED story comes from Bombay that on the occasion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's visit to India one of the "Specials," not satisfied with the arrangements made on their behalf, and thinking to take the wind out of the sails of the other "specials," demanded an interview of the Governor of Bombay, and on his request being acceded to, he had the impertinence to inform Sir Philip Wodehouse that unless he, this precious "special," were invited to certain entertainments, he should write home and inform the English public how grievously the Bombay Government had blundered in their management of the Prince's reception. He was quietly bowed out of the room. As a matter of course, the story got abroad, and this remarkably forward gentleman was in consequence the butt of his brother "specials."

When we find in this book more than one allusion to Sir Philip Wodehouse as the "aged gentleman wh represents the English "Gove..ment at Bombay," w may fairly infer who the "special" was that committed himself as above-mentioned.

To that large class of readers to whom accuracy of date and detail is as nothing, but who are pleased with a lively style, and delight in a *réchauffé* of second-rate jokes, this book will, no doubt, be highly appreciated. To those, however, who can read between the lines, it is only too apparent what a painful blank the author's mind was on all subjects connected with India at the time of his arrival at Bombay.

It would be a waste of time to point out the many inaccuracies of this remarkably flippant writer. One example may suffice. He speaks of the young Gaekwar of Baroda as a "waif and stray," not being in the least aware that the youth is the scion of the Royal Family of Baroda; while he alludes to the youthful Rajah of Mysore as the successor "to a stately house and princely inheritance," whereas both are equally "adopted" heirs of the two thrones in question.

The following is a fair specimen of the writer's idea of humour. In describing some fakeers, or "holy men," as he calls them, he says that they were "the worst-washed men" he ever saw. He "gave the most sacred among them two annas," and he concludes with the remark, "I should say at a rough guess that the holiness on that man was a quarter of an inch thick."

In praising a "religious institution" at Bombay, the Home for Decrepid Animals, he sneers at the London Home for Dogs. "Stray dogs, unruly dogs, sick dogs, are all received, yet somehow or other they disappear, are sold, strangled, or poisoned in this 'Home' of theirs. Here, however, is a real home for the maimed, the blind, the starving, and the old." Few visitors to this much-belauded Bombay Home will endorse this view, and fewer still can look upon its inmates without a sickening feeling. Animals with broken or disjointed limbs, unkempt, in every possible stage of loathsome disease and decay, are seen assembled together, with their degenerate offspring too, in many cases here born and bred. Such a revolting sight as is presented at this "institution" could not be tolerated in any civilised community.

In his effort to keep lively, the author is occasionally obscure. In describing a native entertainment at Mahableshwar, he writes: "French and English naval officers rub-nob at a refreshment buffet, the bright glasses of which can be seen through their muslin curtains, partially looped up." What this all means it is difficult to say. Then follows, "Collectors of districts, and the people who have to pay the taxes, all are here, decked out in full dress." It is clear that his idea is that a collector is a tax-gatherer! Then again, "on his (the Prince of Wales's) left is the Duke of Buckingham, in the full uniform of a Governor of Madras."

We now take leave of Mr. Gay, in the fond hope that we may never meet him on Pall Mall in "the full uniform" of a Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* on his return from the Punjaub.—*Vanity Fair.*

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Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat		15 0
Single Breasted		13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to		18 0
Do. Single Breasted		13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers		27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers		30 0

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to	35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	25 to	35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to	50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to	45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to	40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to	35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

The Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers		35 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached		8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to	40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to	30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to	17 0

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair		5 8
Real White American Drill		5 0
Fancy striped Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to	7 0
Brown Holland, per pair		5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat		30 0
Do. Trowsers		23 0
Do. Breeches		23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat		27 0
Trowsers		21 0
Breeches		21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches		27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat		20 0
Do. Trowsers		14 0
Do. Breeches		14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass		20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat		12 0
Trowsers		8 0
Breeches		8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough		13 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 3 8

Patterns with Instructions, for Self-measurement, free on application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM NDV COMPANY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

REVISED Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	23 0	...	
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...	
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...	
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...	
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...	

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...	
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...	
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...	
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT, particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	46 0	24 0	
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0	
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	40 0	21 8	
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...	
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...	
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0	
GEISLER'S (India special)	50 0	27 8	
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	40 0	26 0	
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 8	14 8	

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8	
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	8 12	
CHATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	18 8	10 8	
PAUILLAC ,,	17 0	9 8	
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15 8	8 12	
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 8	10 12	
SAUTERNE ,,	17 8	9 12	
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0	
CHATEAU TALENCE	23 0	12 8	
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	27 0	15 0	
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	27 0	15 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 8	11 0	
CHAMBERTIN ,,	21 8	11 8	
CHABLIS (our own Brand)	13 8	10 8	

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	28 8	16 12	
Do do Josephshoffer	33 8	18 12	
Do do Zeltinger	36 8	20 4	
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 8	21 4	
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12	

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...	
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...	

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	..	..
RHENISH	18 0	10 0	..
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0	..
NIERSTEIN	2 0	13 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0	..
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0	..
GRUNHAUSEN	23 0	..	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..	..
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0	..
GEISENHEIM	24 0	..	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0	..
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	..	..
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	..	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0	..
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	..	..

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCKHEIMER	28 8	16 8	
,, RUDESHEIMER	33 8	18 12	
,, RAUENTHALER	36 8	20 12	
,, JOHANNISBERGER	39 8	21 12	

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	..	..

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended